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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF
CHESTER-LE-STREET

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1960

JOHN L. SIDDLE, M.B., B.S. D.P.H.

Norman Ward Ltd.
Low Fell.

1961.

CHESTER-LE-STREET URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

HEALTH DEPARTMENT
COUNCIL CHAMBERS
CHESTER-LE-STREET

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1960

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CHESTER-LE-STREET URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

COUNCIL CHAMBERS,
CHESTER-LE-STREET.

*The Chairman and Members of the
Chester-le-Street Urban District Council.*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report for the year 1960.

With regard to statistics the Death Rate for the district showed a rise as compared with 1959. The Birth Rate showed little change and the Infant Mortality Rate continued at much the same level as for 1959.

The improved position with regard to tuberculosis continued with the smallest ever recorded number of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

For the first time in the history of the town with regard to two diseases there were no cases notified *i.e.* non-pulmonary tuberculosis and scarlet fever. Nil returns are also recorded for notifications of diphtheria (11th successive year) and poliomyelitis (2nd successive year).

It is pleasing to note with regard to the Public Health Inspector's work that the number of Improvement Grants dealt with rose considerably, thereby reducing the number of houses lacking essential amenities.

Other spheres in which the Inspector has been particularly active during the year have been clean food and atmospheric pollution.

1960 has been from a Public Health viewpoint a satisfactory year.

I wish to thank the Chairman and all members of the Council for their continued support and help and also the various members of the Staff for their efforts during the year.

Yours faithfully,

J. L. SIDDLE,
Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

1960

COUNCILLOR MRS. D. RIDDELL, J.P. (Chairman)

COUN. G. BAMBROUGH

COUN. R. PORTER

COUN. MRS. A. EYEINGTON

COUN. J. POWNEY

COUN. MRS. N A HEARN

COUN. E. REEVE, J.P.

COUN. S. HEMINGWAY

COUN. N. RIDDELL

COUN. N. HOLYOAKE

COUN. H. C. SPEARS

COUN. C. F. C. LAWSON, J.P.

COUN. L. USHER, J.P.

COUN. J. MCGORRIGAN

COUN. C. M. WAGGET

COUN. J. MILLER

COUN. H. B. YOUNG

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health :—

JOHN LANGLEY SIDDLE, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

(Joint appointment with R.D.C. and Durham C.C.)

Public Health Inspector :—

PHILIP McKENNA, M.A.P.H.I.

Rodent Officer :—

Disinfectant Attendant

} EDWIN J. ADAMSON (*Retired*)

Clerical Staff :— DOROTHY M. SMITH.

— :: —

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND LOCAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

1st April, 1960 — 31st March, 1961

Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,647 acres
Population estimated mid-year 1959	..	..					18,770
Number of inhabited houses	..	..	..				6,209
terrace houses	..	..	..				2,110
detached houses	..	..	..				201
semi-detached	..	..	..				955
farm houses and cottages	..	..					13
houses and shops combined	..	..					57
council houses	..	..	..				2,873
Rateable Value	..	..	..	..	..	..	£179,500
Estimated product of the penny rate	..	..					£717

VITAL STATISTICS

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population for 1960 was 18,770 as compared with 18,680 for 1959.

The figures below show the population trend :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population</i>
1951	18,210
1952	18,140
1953	18,280
1954	18,380
1955	18,370
1956	18,410
1957	18,600
1958	18,640
1959	18,680
1960	18,770

The Population at the 1951 Census was 18,538.

The Population at the 1961 Census was 18,948 (Preliminary figures).

In the past ten years the natural increase in population (number of births in excess of deaths) has been 606. According to the Preliminary Census Figures for 1961 the population has only risen by 410 since the Census, indicating that over this ten year period people have been leaving the district.

Age Distribution at 1951 Census

0— 4	1,546
5—14	2,552
15—44	7,944
45—64	4,590
65 and over	1,906

Births

There were 294 live births during 1960 as compared with 297 in 1959. The respective Birth Rates being 15.7 in 1960 and 15.9 in 1959.

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	
<i>Live Births</i>				
Legitimate	142	145	287	
Illegitimate	5	2	7	294

Illegitimate live births were
2.4 per cent. of total live births.

<i>Still Births</i>				
Legitimate	3	3	6	
Illegitimate	1	—	1	7

Still birth rate per 1,000
total live and still births 23.2

TABLE 1

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1960

	Rate per 1,000 Total Population	Rate per 1,000 Total Births	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 population								Rate per 1,000 live Births	
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Pneumonia	Influenza	Tuberculosis (all forms)	Acute Poliomy- elitis & polio- encephalitis	Malignant Neoplasm Lung, Bronchus	Coronary and arteriosclerotic heart disease	Total Deaths under 1 year of age.
ENGLAND AND WALES ..	17.1	19.8	11.5	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.02	0.07	0.00	0.48	2.01	21.9
DURHAM COUNTY ..	18.5	23.4	11.5	0.00	0.00	0.61	0.04	0.10	0.00	0.37	2.07	27.7
CHESTER-LE-STREET ..	15.7	23.2	14.9	0.00	0.00	0.73	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.32	3.48	23.8

Deaths

The number of deaths during 1960 was 271 compared with 214 in 1959. The Crude Death Rate for 1959 was 11.5 and 14.4 for 1960.

TABLE 2.

Causes of Death

								Male	Female	Total
ALL CAUSES	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	134	271
Tuberculosis respiratory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	1
Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm	—	Stomach	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	6
		Lung bronchus	..	..	..	..	..	6	—	6
		Breast	..	..	..	..	..	—	6	6
		Uterus	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..		..	..	..	..	..	10	11	21
Leukaemia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	27	42
Coronary disease — Angina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	34	66
Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5
Other heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	14
Other circulatory disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	9	16
Influenza..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	1
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	14
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	14
Other diseases of respiratory system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	—	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	—	2
Congenital malformations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	3	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	16	29
Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
All other accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	—	3

The following were the chief causes of death during the year :—

TABLE 3.

Cause of Death					1960		1959	
					No. of deaths	Per cent of Total deaths	No. of deaths	Per cent of Total deaths
1.	Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System	..	..	..	143	52.8	123	57.5
2.	Cancer	..	..	..	42	15.5	32	15.0
3.	Respiratory Diseases	..	..		36	13.3	19	9.0
4.	Violence—							
	Road Traffic Accidents	3-5	..		10	3.7	7	3.1
	Other Violent Causes	7-2	..					
5.	Tuberculosis	..	..	..	1	.37	1	.46

There was a considerable increase in the number of deaths in 1960 as compared with 1959, the figures being 271 and 214 respectively.

Once again the main causes of death came under the heading of diseases of the heart and circulatory system. The percentage of deaths in this group was 52.8 which was slightly below that for 1959 when it was 57.5 per cent.

The proportion of deaths due to cancer was much the same as for the previous year being 15.5 per cent. in 1959 it was 15 per cent.

Deaths due to respiratory diseases rose considerably being responsible for 13.3 per cent. of deaths whereas in 1959, 9 per cent. were in this group.

Violent deaths were much the same although road traffic accidents fell slightly whereas the number of other violent deaths rose slightly.

Once again, only one death was recorded as due to tuberculosis.

Infantile Mortality

The Infantile Mortality Rate for 1960 was 23.8 which is much the same as for the previous year (23.6).

TABLE 4.

<i>Cause of Death</i>				<i>Age at Death</i>
Prematurity	..	..	..	1 hour
Primary atelectasis	..	..	..	30 minutes
Prematurity	..	..	..	1 day
Prematurity	..	..	..	2 days
Hydrocephalus	..	..	..	3 days
Immaturity	..	..	..	6 days
Meningocele	..	..	..	2 months

Of the seven deaths of infants under one year of age, only one survived more than one week.

This latter case was a death due to a congenital defect.

Prematurity or immaturity was given as the cause of death in four cases, none of which survived more than six days.

In no case could it be said that the death was a “preventable death.”

There were no deaths of illegitimate children under one year of age.

Neonatal Mortality Rate	..	..	..	20.4
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate	..	..	..	20.4
Perinatal Mortality Rate	..	..	..	43.2

Maternal Mortality

There were no deaths during the year under this heading.

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

(1) Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory, Newcastle, is in the New Institute of Pathology at the General Hospital, Newcastle.

The Director is Dr. J. H. Hale.

The Laboratory continued to provide help in carrying out bacteriological examinations of various samples (Milk, Water, etc.), submitted by the Health Department.

(2) Local Health Authority Services

The Administrative County is divided up into twelve areas, Chester-le-Street Urban and Rural Districts forming No. 4 Area. For each area, a Health Sub-Committee has been appointed to exercise on behalf of the County Health Committee, certain functions relating to services under the National Health Services Act, 1946.

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the Statistics concerning the services in this part of the report.

(a) Health Visitor Service

The number of health visitors in the district is two and the following is a summary of the work done by them during the year ended 31st December, 1960.

<i>Domiciliary Visits</i>				
1.	Maternity and child welfare	..	..	4,232
2.	Tuberculosis	..	..	308
3.	Mental deficiency	..	..	149
4.	Schools	..	..	268
5.	General Health	..	..	37
6.	Aged people	..	..	239
<i>Summary</i>				
	Ineffective visits	..	..	898
	Total number of visits	..	..	6,131
	Number of effective visits	..	..	5,233
	Time (as days) spent on visits (Routine, other and ineffective)	..	..	228
	Average daily number of effective visits per health visitor	..	..	23

Clinic, etc. work

Time (as days) spent—

(a)	at maternity and child welfare centres	198
(b)	at chest clinics	33
(c)	at school head to head inspections ..	10
(d)	at school medical inspections ..	8
(e)	at special schools	115

(b) Clinics

The Mains Farm House, West Lane Clinic is used to provide accommodation for various clinics run by the County Council : Telephone No. 3286.

Ante-natal
Relaxation
Child Welfare
Birth Control
Post-Natal
Artificial Sunlight

Distribution of Welfare Foods

National dried milk, orange juice, cod liver oil and vitamin tablets are distributed from the Welfare Centre as follows :—

Tuesday
Friday

(c) Domiciliary, Midwifery and Home Nursing Services

This is a Durham County Council Service. Working in the district there are 2 district nurses and 3 district midwives.

A summary of the work done is given below :—

Midwifery

No. of midwives employed 3

Work undertaken during year :—

Midwifery cases	..	..	..	95
Maternity cases	..	..	..	15
Hospital discharges	..	..	..	85

Home Nursing

Staff	Medical		Surgical		Tuberculosis		Maternal Complications		Other	Total	
	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits		Cases	Visits
2 District Nurses	126	3,973	19	771	14	724	1	23	256	160	5,747

Included in this table :—

Patients 65 years and over	..	106 cases with 3,134 visits
Patients under 5 years	..	4 cases with 23 visits
Visits for injections only	..	1,504

(d) *Ambulance Service*

The Chester-le-Street Urban District is served principally by the ambulance depot situated at Osborne Road, Chester-le-Street. This depot has an establishment of 1 depot superintendent, 11 driver-attendants and 7 vehicles. The depot operates from 8 a.m. — 8 p.m. Monday to Friday, 8 a.m. — 4 p.m. Saturday, and is closed on Sundays. The remainder of each 24 hours is covered by vehicles from the Durham, New Herrington or Stanley depots. Overall control is exercised by a Central Control at Durham where, by a system of direct telephone lines and radio, close supervision is kept on vehicles operating in all parts of the county, thus enabling any area to be reinforced as necessary.

All requests for ambulance transport in the area are made to the Central Control at Durham, where a 24 hour service is maintained.

The following table shows the work undertaken by the Chester-le-Street depot during the year, but it should be noted that these figures will include patients from areas other than the Urban District and that the conveyance of patients residing in the Urban District is not restricted to the Chester-le-Street depot, but may be undertaken by vehicles from other depots passing through the area. Last year's figures are given in brackets.

<i>Journeys</i>	<i>Patients carried</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
	<i>Stretcher</i>	<i>Sitting</i>		
5,098 (5,078)	2,259 (2,360)	15,947 (14,108)	18,206 (16,468)	102,887 (102,429)

(e) *Domestic Help*

Domestic Helps are provided by the County Council where necessary in cases of sickness, childbirth, infirmity or other household emergencies.

Cases attended 1.1.60	56
New cases during year	19
Cases terminated	7
Cases attended 31.12.60	68
No. of home helps employed 31.12.60 ..	44

Number of cases provided during year :—

(a) Maternity (including expectant mothers)	3
(b) Tuberculosis	1
(c) Chronic sick (including aged and infirm)	66
(d) Others	5

(f) *Prevention of Illness and After-Care*

Under this section of the National Health Service the Durham County Council supply nursing requisites on loan to those needing them. A fee is charged, the assessment of which depends on income and type of article borrowed. All these articles are stored in Durham City and have to be brought out to the place where they are required.

(g) *School Health Service*

The School Health Service is run by the Durham County Council from headquarters in Durham City.

The nearest clinic for Chester-le-Street schoolchildren is at Birtley. The clinic is open daily and is attended on Monday and Wednesday by a School Medical Officer.

Routine medical inspections of children are carried out in the schools by a School Medical Officer.

(3) Hospital Services

The population of the district is in the main dealt with by the Durham Group of Hospitals. The hospitals situated in Chester-le-Street are the General Hospital and Infectious Diseases Hospital.

The General Hospital in Chester-le-Street caters for both acute and chronic illnesses.

(4) Executive Council Service

The Executive Council for the County of Durham is the body responsible for the administration of the General Practitioner Services in the District.

The General Practitioner Services consist of the Family Doctor Service, the General Dental Service, the Pharmaceutical Service and the Supplementary Ophthalmic Service, each providing the patient with the individual attention needed. These services are available to all civilians according to the medical need.

(5) Health Education

Use during the year continued to be made of the sound film projector which Durham County Council make available to district Medical Officers of Health.

Leaflets and posters were distributed in the district during the year and support given to National Campaigns by this means.

The booklet " Better Health " was sent out to various bodies as has been done in previous years.

(6) National Assistance Act 1948

It was not found necessary during the year to use the above Act for removal of Aged Persons living in Insanitary Conditions.

Whenever these difficult cases occur every effort is made to deal with the cases without recourse to legal action. Whatever action is taken to solve the problem the old persons invariably express their gratitude afterwards.

(7) Aged Persons Accommodation — National Assistance Act

There still continues to be some delay in offering accommodation to persons requesting admission. If any request is made for accommodation in this district there is an even longer delay. Many old people who have lived in the district all their lives are loath to move out to a hostel in some other part of the County and are prepared to struggle on in the hope of a vacancy reasonably near to the town.

(8) Physically Handicapped

The Club for Physically Handicapped which has been mentioned in the report for the last two years has continued to thrive.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. Water

Water is supplied in the district by the Durham County Water Board.

The supply during 1960 has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity.

Of 23 samples sent for bacteriological examination only one was not satisfactory.

One sample submitted for chemical analysis by the public analyst was not altogether satisfactory.

Action was taken by the Water Board and the Chester-le-Street Council in order to improve the supply.

All the population is supplied by the public water mains direct to the dwelling houses.

2. Closet Accommodation

The situation in the town is that the only ash closets left are those which for some reason or another cannot be converted.

Ash Pits

Continued effort by your Public Health Inspector has resulted in a further reduction in the number of ash pits in the town.

3. Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

During the year the sewage disposal works have had to cope with the added load of Grange Villa.

This position will be unchanged until the extension to the present works has been built and brought into use.

Meanwhile the staff are keeping close watch on the situation.

Whilst the actual work on the extensions had not begun during the year things were a little nearer and it is hoped that a start will be made in 1961.

4. Clean Air Act 1956

Although the nuisance caused by the smoke from the General Hospital chimney continued from time to time during the year, the change-over to oil fuel which was almost completed by the end of 1960 has at the time of writing brought about a vast improvement. Towards the end of the year the question of disposal of trade refuse was considered by the Council. It is hoped during the ensuing year to tackle the problem by building an incinerator.

5. Other Matters investigated

A report on the sanitary arrangements in schools

Unsatisfactory sanitary arrangements in one of the schools in the town were brought to the notice of the Council and the matter was taken up with Durham County Council.

Similar action was taken regarding a school kitchen.

River Wear

Investigations were carried out regarding bacterial content of the river water. None of the many samples submitted for examination was found to contain any organisms of the enteric, food poisoning or dysentery groups.

INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

	Number of Inspections	Number of Informal Notices Served	Number of Statutory Notices Served	Defects Remedied after Notice
Housing :				
Public Health and Housing Act.....	670	83	3	61
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :				
Insufficient	—	—	—	—
Defective	36	22	1	18
Drainage	64	23	—	19
Water Supply	23	3	—	3
Food Premises	220	4	—	—
Shops Act	73	—	—	—
Dairies	19	—	—	—
Slaughter Houses :				
Public	—	—	—	—
Private	54	—	—	—
Tents, Vans, etc.	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	—	—	—	—
Factories and Workplaces	66	20	—	14
Keeping of Animals.....	6	—	—	—
Insanitary Ashpits and Receptacles	49	37	2	33
Offensive accumulations	—	—	—	—
Smoke Nuisances	10	—	—	—
Prevention of Damage by Pest Act, 1949	1,486	1	—	1
Market Stall and Market Shops	53	—	—	10
<i>Total</i>	2,829	193	6	159

6. RATS and MICE (Prevention of Damage by Pests) Act, 1949

Report for the year ended 31st December, 1960

	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All Other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)	(5) Agricultural
1. No. of properties in Local Authority's District	143	6,137	801	7,081	13
2. No. of Properties inspected as a result of :—					
(a) Notification	24	45	20	89	1
(b) Survey	87	2,432	71	2,590	1
(c) Otherwise (<i>e.g.</i> when visited primarily for some other purpose).....	—	12	4	16	—
3. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	—	—	—	2,485	1
4. No. of Properties inspected (in Sec. 11) which were found to be infested by :—					
(a) Rats { Major	3	—	—	3	1
{ Minor	—	23	7	30	—
(b) Mice { Major	—	—	—	—	—
{ Minor	—	15	—	15	—
5. No. of infested Properties (in Sec. 4) treated by Local Authority	3	38	7	48	1

FACTORIES ACT, 1957

PART ONE OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		Occupiers Prosecuted
		Inspections	Written Notices	
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	—	—	—	—
2. Factories not included in 1, in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	48	66	20	—
3. Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	1	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	49	66	20	—

2.—CASES in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			
	Found	Remedied	Referred	
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector
Sanitary Conveniences :—				
Insufficient	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	20	14	—	8
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	20	14	—	8

SECTION D

The number of new council houses built during the year showed a considerable fall as compared with the previous year.

Houses Built since 1951

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	<i>Total</i>
New Permanent Council Houses ..	70	91	140	111	109	108	116	129	122	70	1,066
Re-lets	45	63	59	81	72	48	49	101	76	118	712
Private	9	4	8	9	11	36	14	8	23	39	161

Rehousing

4 families were rehoused on medical priority during the year. 30 families were rehoused from condemned properties ; the figures for the past three years for rehousing from condemned property are shown below :—

1958	..	101
1959	..	47
1960	..	30

For persons on the ordinary list, there is still a waiting period of about 10 years before they get a council house.

Whilst since 1951 the number of inhabited houses has increased by 798 the population according to the 1961 census has only risen by 410. One would have thought from these figures that the waiting period for council houses would have fallen slightly but this does not appear to have been the case. At the present time there are about 2,000 on the ordinary waiting list.

The average number of persons per house in the district at the present time is 3.0 whilst in 1951 at the time of the census it was 3.3.

Slum Clearance

No further Clearance Areas were declared during the year. Your Public Health Inspector brought 3 individual houses forward for condemnation or closing.

Improvement Grants

Your Public Health Inspector dealt with 29 applications for Improvement Grants during the year. Of these 23 were agreed to by the Council.

Increased use of this procedure could bring many more of the houses in the town up to modern standards.

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

Under this heading comes a considerable part of the Public Health Inspector's work.

The Inspector acting for the protection of the public, continually carries out routine and special inspections of food premises in the town

He also inspects food stuffs and condemns any found unfit for human consumption

Lists are given below of the quantities of condemned foods.

The general public do bring to the notice of the Health Department the purchase of unfit foodstuffs and a number of such cases were investigated by your Public Health Inspector.

One milk bottle contained foreign matter which turned out to be the remnants of some cleaning material. Mouldy bread and meat pies have also been produced and in each case full investigations were carried out in order to supply the Council with enough information to enable them to decide what action to take.

A change in responsibility was brought about at the end of the year by the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1960. Certain duties which were previously carried out by the Council were transferred to the County Council. Whether or not this will be for better or worse in-so-far as the milk purchaser is concerned remains to be seen. It would appear from reading the Regulations that the changes have been introduced to simplify administration rather than to improve the surveillance of milk supplies.

Meat and Other Foods

Inspection of Meat

There were 223 animals slaughtered during the year.

Meat :

Total weight condemned 7 cwts. 5 sts. 10 lbs. $3\frac{3}{4}$ oz.

Other Foods :

Total weight condemned 12 cwts. 5 sts. 5 lbs. 7 oz.

During the year the Slaughterhouses Report called for by the Minister was drawn up and presented. At the time of submission of the report only one slaughterhouse remained in use as a slaughterhouse. The meat retailed in shops is either killed by the butcher outside the district and brought into the town, or bought "Off the hook" elsewhere and brought back.

The Report submitted indicated that in the view of the Council the Slaughterhouse facilities available were adequate for the needs of the town. The transport of meat by motor vehicle results in much handling and the termination of the use of local slaughterhouses means that more attention will have to be paid by your Inspector to the methods of transport and handling of large amounts of meat.

Slaughterhouse Licences

Slaughterhouse licences issued during the year — 1.

Milk—Registration and Licences

(a) *Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949-1953*

On the Register at 31st December, 1960

Dairies (not dairy farms) — 2.

(b) *Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations 1949-1954*

Dealers' Licence to use the designation T.T. — 6.

(c) *Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Regulations 1949-1953*

The following licences were issued during 1959 :—

Dealers' Licences to use Special Designation "Sterilised"	42
Dealers' Licences to use Special Designation "Pasteurised"	9
Dealers' Licences to use Special Designation "T.T." ..	2
Supplementary Licences for Special Designation "Sterilised"	1
Supplementary Licences for Special Designation "Pasteurised"	2
Supplementary Licences for Special Designation "T.T." ..	2

(d) *Food and Drugs Act, 1938*

Ice-Cream Sale and Storage	60
Premises Manufacturing Sausages, Potted Meats and Pre-served Foods	9

Number of other Food Premises in the Area :—

Restaurants and Canteens .. .	10
Cafes .. .	5

Shops

Butchers .. .	13
General Dealers/Grocers .. .	52
Greengrocers .. .	12
Confectionery .. .	25
Wet Fish .. .	3
Fried Fish .. .	6
Licensed Premises (Hotels and Bars, including Workmen's Clubs) .. .	28

Samples

Milk

28 samples of milk were submitted to the laboratory for bacteriological examination, the results were as follows :—

10 Pasteurised .. .	Conformed to Standard
7 T.T. Pasteurised .. .	do.
2 Tuberculin Tested .. .	do.
6 Sterilised .. .	do.

One sample of T.T. did not conform to standard.

Two biological samples were sent for examination and these were satisfactory.

Ice Cream

24 Samples of ice-cream were submitted to the laboratory for examination. 75 per cent. of the samples submitted were satisfactory (Grade 1 or 2). In the case of the unsatisfactory samples action was taken resulting in satisfactory subsequent samples.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Notifications received during the year numbered only 45 compared with 279 for 1959. This being a non-measles year there has been the expected reduction in measles as compared with last year.

Measles

Only 14 cases were notified during the year.

Scarlet Fever

There were no cases notified during 1960. This is the first year, so far as records show, that no cases have been notified.

Diphtheria

For the 11th successive year there have been no cases of diphtheria in the district.

During the year emphasis has been placed on vaccination against poliomyelitis with a resultant reduction of interest in diphtheria immunisation.

However, the use of the combined whooping cough/diphtheria vaccine has maintained parents' interest in preventive treatment because whooping cough is a disease which younger mothers have seen and wish their children to avoid.

The immunisation figures for diphtheria for 1960 are as follows :

		1958	1959	1960
Primary Immunisation 0-15 years	..	136	61	27
Booster doses	.. .. .	76	100	75

Number of children (0-15 years) who have received a full course of immunisation at any time up to 31.12.60

Age at 31.12.60	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total
Born in Year	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	
Number Immunised	57	178	183	163	172	145	167	160	185	209	196	213	219	272	247	2,766

Poliomyelitis

No cases were notified during 1960 nor were there any in 1959.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis by General Practitioners and by Local Health Authority staff has continued and by the end of the year all requests were being dealt with almost immediately, the waiting lists having been gradually reduced.

The figures showing the numbers dealt with throughout the district are given below.

Number injected during the year with three injections	4,619
Number injected during the year with two injections	563
Number injected during the year with one injection..	341

Whooping Cough

There were 15 notified cases during the year — in 1959 there had been 7 cases notified.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough

This disease is still serious especially in the early months of life and if contracted at this early age it can leave permanent complications. Hence it is important that any protective measures should start early in life — probably in the second or third month. In many cases it is not started until much later.

The number of children who received protection against whooping cough were as under :—

0—15 years	..	..	..	7
Booster	..	..	..	1

and the combined whooping cough/diphtheria vaccine :—

0—15 years	..	..	..	182
Booster	..	..	..	17

Tuberculosis

Only 6 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified in the district in 1960 and no non-pulmonary cases occurred. The figure of 6 is the smallest recorded number of pulmonary tuberculosis

cases notified in a year and this is the first year that no cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis have been notified.

This great improvement which has been helped by improved housing conditions and a higher standard of living generally can be well seen by the comparison with the figures 20 or even 10 years ago. In 1940 there were 14 new notifications and 7 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and in 1950 there were 15 new notifications and 4 deaths.

The figures for the past decade are given below :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Pulmonary Tuberculosis</i>		<i>Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis</i>	
	<i>Notifications</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Notifications</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
1951	15	8	5	2
1952	12	4	3	—
1953	20	7	1	1
1954	15	2	4	—
1955	16	1	1	—
1956	14	3	2	—
1957	10	5	2	—
1958	8	6	2	1
1959	9	1	3	—
1960	6	1	—	—

B.C.G.

The B.C.G. scheme for vaccination of school leavers was continued for the fifth successive year.

The figures were as follows :—

<i>School</i>	<i>Number Tuberculin Tested</i>	<i>Number Positive</i>	<i>Per cent. Positive</i>	<i>Number Vaccinated</i>
Grammar School	70	25	35.0	43
Modern School	129	40	31.0	83
R.C. School	6	4	66.0	2
<i>Total</i>	205	69	33.0	128

Table showing age and sex Distribution of New Cases and Deaths during 1960 :—

<i>Age Groups</i>	<i>New Cases</i>				<i>Deaths</i>			
	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non- Respiratory</i>		<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non- Respiratory</i>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 4 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16—24 years ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—44 years ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—64 years ..	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65—74 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75 years and over ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i> ..	3	3	—	—	1	—	—	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1960

Disease	Under 1 year	1—5 years	6—15 years	16—25 years	26—45 years	46—65 years	66 and up	All Ages	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total Notifications	Admitted to Hospital
Measles	2	9	1	—	2	—	—	14	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	4	—	1	—	3	14	—
Pneumonia	1	3	—	1	—	1	3	9	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	9	4
Whooping Cough ..	1	12	2	—	—	—	—	15	4	2	6	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	15	1
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	6	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	6	5

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATION SINCE 1951

<i>Disease</i>	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Cerebro Spinal Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	11	34	17	7	4	7	14	6	3	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever)	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia	26	17	13	13	9	2	8	2	4	9
Erysipelas	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	16	34	3	17	18	38	9	13	7	15
Measles	107	181	45	18	131	18	264	14	251	14
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	3	1	2	3	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (Pul.)	15	12	20	15	16	14	10	8	9	6
Tuberculosis (Non-Pul.)	5	3	1	4	1	2	2	2	3	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

INFANT MORTALITY RATES

CHESTER-LE-STREET U.D. —————

ENGLAND AND WALES - - - - -

RATE PER
1000 LIVE BIRTHS

60

50

40

30

20

10

1950

1951

1952

1953

1954

1955

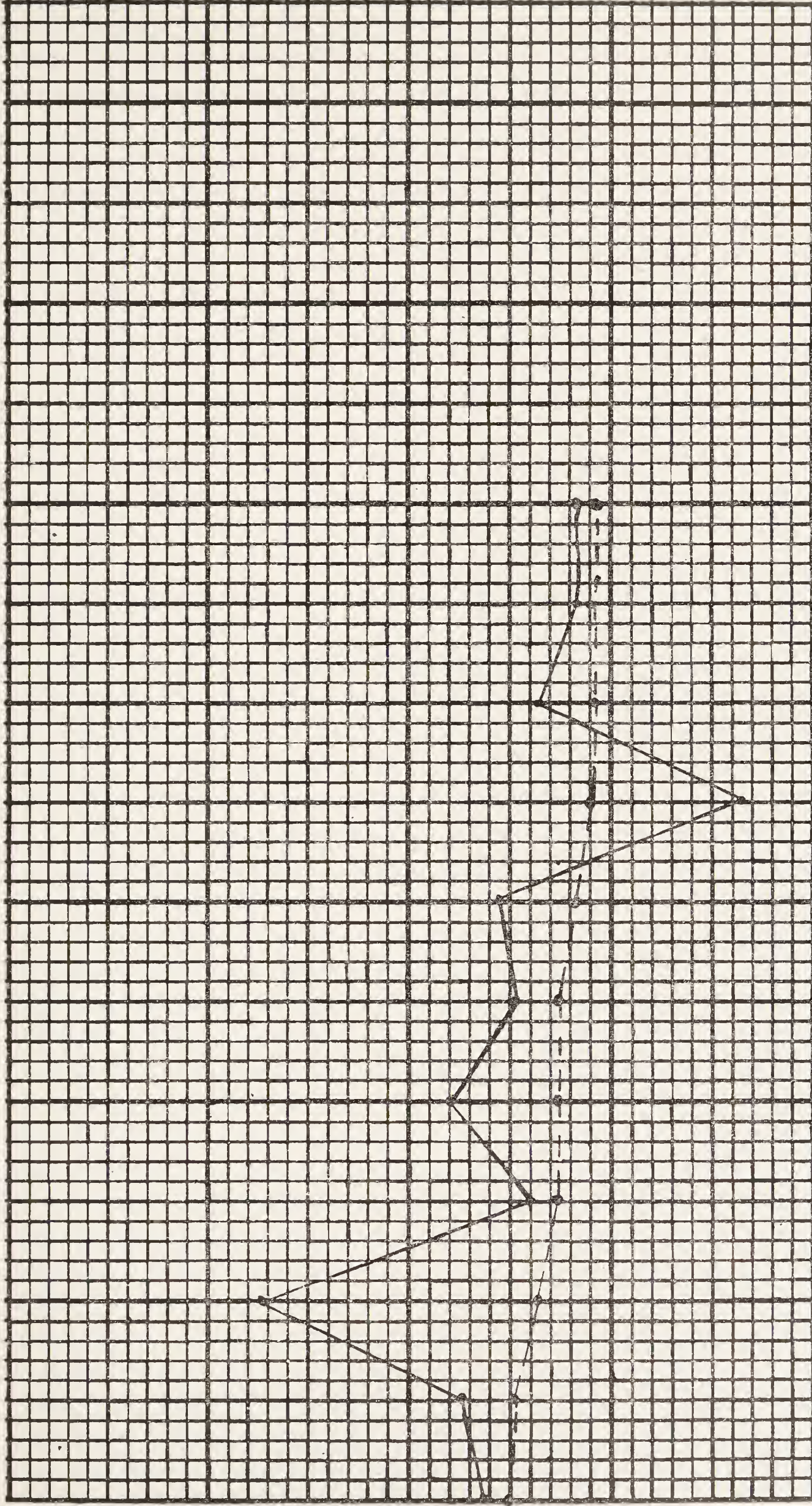
1956

1957

1958

1959

1960



PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE

CHESTER-LE-STREET U.D. _____
ENGLAND AND WALES - - - - -

RATE PER 1000 POPULATION

